The stated purpose of the claims is to treat or inhibit atherosclerosis. The claims do not cover every conceivable means for achieving this stated purpose. The claims severely limit the way to effect the treatment of atherosclerosis. The claims specifically require an agent which can inhibit interaction between P-selectin and its ligand, and between E-selectin and its ligand. By inhibiting interaction is meant that the selectin and ligand are unable to properly bind to each other to effect proper formation of atherosclerotic lesions. See specification at page 7, lines 31-34. There are only a finite number of agents which have these properties. The specification describes the specific classes of agents which are covered by the claims. See, e.g., the specification at page 8, line 20 through page 12, line 20.

35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

Claims 13, 25 and 41 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

The Examiner states that: "Claim 13 is unclear as to the intended meanings of "a portion of said P-selectin" and "a portion of said ligand of P-selectin." Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Claim 13 recites that the agent is "a soluble form of at least a portion of said P-selectin" or "a soluble form of at least a portion of the ligand of P-selectin." It is well known that words in a claim should be given their

ordinary and accustomed meaning unless it appears that the inventor used them differently. (See, e.g., Envirotech Corp. v. Al George, Inc., 730 F.2d 753 (Fed. Cir. 1984). In the instant situation, the ordinary meaning of "a portion" of P-selectin or "a portion" of the ligand is "a part" or "a fragment" of the respective molecules. See, e.g., attached Exhibit I, Webster's Third New International Dictionary, where a definition of "portion" is "part of a whole." The meaning of a "part of a whole" (i.e., portion) of a molecule is clear to one skilled in the art.

The Examiner also states that "Claim 25 is unclear as to the identify of the intended agent, specifically insofar as how it is to be 'derived from' snake venom or a plant extract." Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. It was well-known by those skilled in the art at the time that applicants' application was filed how to "derive" substances, i.e., isolate substances, from snake venoms and plant extracts. The specification states at page 11, lines 27-29 that: "Agents are also meant to include substances derived from neutral products, such as snake venoms and plant extracts, that inhibit P-selectin with its ligand." And, it was well-known by those skilled in the art how to determine if a substance inhibits P-selectin with its ligand. See, e.g., Exhibit A (Cecconi et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:15060-15066 (1994) and Exhibit B (Lenter et al., J. Cell Biol. 125:471-

481 (1994), which were filed with the Preliminary Amendment on October 10, 1997. See also the specification at page 12, line 27 through page 15, line 35.

The Examiner has not indicated why claim 41 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, and therefore applicants cannot respond to this rejection.

35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-13, 19, 20, 23-38 and 40-47 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Kogan, Rao or Seekamp, in view of Ross, and further in view of Johnson-Tidey. The Examiner states:

> Each of Kogan, Rao and Seekamp teaches oligosaccharides or their derivatives which may be used to block interaction of selectins with their ligands.... None of Kogan, Rao or Seekamp teaches that blocking the interaction of P-selectin or E-selectin with their ligands is useful specifically for treatment or prevention of atherosclerosis.... Ross confirms that the prior art had recognized the role of adhesion molecules such as selectins in atherogenesis.... Johnson-Tidey discloses that P-selectin and E-selectin are expressed in atherosclerotic lesions.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 is directed to a method of treating or inhibiting atherosclerosis comprising providing an agent for inhibiting interaction between P-selectin and a ligand of P-selectin **and** between E-selectin and a ligand of E-selectin, and administering

the agent to a mammal in need of such treatment so as to cause such inhibition to occur.

Applicants' claimed invention has unique advantages over the prior art. The use of an agent which inhibits interaction of both P and E selectins gives the unexpected and surprising result of an additive effect in treating atherosclerosis. See, e.g., Exhibit K which was filed with the Preliminary Amendment on October 10, 1997. Exhibit K consists of five figures illustrating the results of experiments performed by the inventors on mice which were deficient in both P-selectin and E-selectin, as opposed to being deficient just for P-selectin, in inhibiting atherosclerotic lesions on the arterial walls. Fig. 1 illustrates that the size of aortic sinus lesions in LDL-receptor (LDLR)-deficient mice on an atherogenic (high cholesterol and fat) diet is significantly smaller in P- and E-selectin double deficient mice than in wild type or just P-selectin-deficient mice. Fig. 2 consists of photographs of entire aortae of LDLR-deficient mice on an atherogenic diet, and illustrates that the percentage area of the aortae that have atherosclerotic lesions is significantly smaller in P- and E-selectin double deficient mice than in wild type mice. Fig. 3 illustrates that there are significantly smaller aortic sinus lesions in LDLR-deficient mice on an atherogenic diet in P- and E-selectin double deficient mice than in wild type or just P-selectin-deficient mice. Fig. 4 illustrates that the size of

atherosclerotic lesions in the aortic sinus of LDLR-deficient mice, as a function of the length of time on an atherogenic diet, is significantly smaller for up to at least 37 weeks, in P- and E-selectin double deficient mice than in wild type or P-deficient mice. Fig. 5 illustrates that the percentage of mice with calcification in the aortic sinus of LDLR-deficient mice on an atherogenic diet, is significantly less in P- and E-selectin double deficient mice than in wild type mice. See also §1.132 Declaration by Wagner, ¶14, filed with the Preliminary Amendment on October 10, 1997.

Kogan teaches certain compounds that inhibit the binding of E-selectin and/or P-selectin to sialyl Lewis. Kogan does not teach a method for treating atherosclerosis comprising administering an agent that inhibits both P and E selectins.

Rao teaches that certain derivatives of anthraquinone and anthracene can inhibit the binding of P, L and E selectins to sialyl-Lewis. Rao does not teach a method for treating atherosclerosis comprising administering an agent that inhibits both P and E selectins.

Seekamp teaches the role of P, L and E selectins in ischemia-reperfusion injury. Seekamp does not teach a method for treating atherosclerosis comprising administering an agent that inhibits both P and E selectins.

Ross is a general review article on atherosclerosis. Ross

does not teach a method for treating atherosclerosis comprising administering an agent that inhibits both P and E selectins.

Johnson-Tidey teaches that P-selectin expression is elevated in atherosclerotic endothelium. While Johnson-Tidey may show that there is a correlation between the presence of P-selectin and atherosclerotic plaques, there is no teaching that P-selectin causes the atherosclerosis, as opposed to the presence of P-selectin just being an effect of the atherosclerosis. Nor is there any teaching that inhibiting P-selectin interaction with its ligand will treat atherosclerosis. Moreover, with regards to E-selectin, while Johnson-Tidey states that E-selectin has also been found to be increased in human atherosclerotic lesions (page 952, col. 2, lines 13-15), Johnson-Tidey also states:

> The competence of P-selectin and ICAM-1 to induce leukocyte traffic in chronic inflammation is further supported by the findings of Miyazaki et al. in autoimmune thyroid disease. Small vessels were found to be positive for both P-selectin and ICAM-1, but not E-selectin or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, and the P-selectin expression correlated with the degree of mononuclear inflammatory cell infiltration into the thyroid glands. This selective expression of P-selectin and ICAM-1 in chronic inflammation has particular relevance for atherosclerosis, as variable and mostly low levels of E-selectin and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 have been detected in the arterial endothelium over the plaques (page 959, col. 2, lines 4-17). (Emphasis added).

Thus, Johnson-Tidey is making an analogy between chronic inflammation in autoimmune thyroid disease and chronic

inflammation in atherosclerosis. Johnson-Tidey states that small vessels in autoimmune thyroid disease have been found to be positive for P-selectin and ICAM-1, but not for E-selectin or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1. And, similarly, Johnson-Tidey states that while there is selective expression for P-selectin and ICAM-1 in atherosclerosis, there is only variable and mostly low levels of E-selectin and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 detected in the arterial endothelium over the plaques. Thus, Johnson-Tidey is distinguishing P-selectin and ICAM-1 from E-selectin and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1. Johnson-Tidey is actually teaching away from treating atherosclerosis with an agent that inhibits both P-selectin and E-selectin.

In sum, none of the cited prior art, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests a method for treating or inhibiting atherosclerosis by providing an agent which inhibits interaction between P-selectin and its ligand and between E-selectin and its ligand. Even if one made the combination suggested by the Examiner, it would not meet the limitations recited in the claims under rejection. Most significantly, there is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever in the cited prior art of the advantages that are present in applicants' claimed invention, i.e., that an inhibitor of P-selectin and E-selectin has additive effects in treating atherosclerosis (as shown in Exhibit K, Figs. 1-5, discussed above). Such additive effects resulting from

applicants' claimed invention are unexpected and surprising.

Since claims 2-13, 19, 20, 23-37 and 40-45 depend from and contain all the limitations of claim 1, these claims are felt to distinguish patentably from the cited prior art in the same way as claim 1. Similarly, claim 46 which uses an agent which inhibits both P-selectin and L-selectin, and claim 47 which uses a first agent which inhibits P-selectin and a second agent which inhibits E-selectin, are also felt to distinguish patentably from the cited prior art. And, claim 38 which is directed to a therapeutic agent for treating atherosclerosis which inhibits both P- and E-selectin is also patentable for the reasons discussed above.

Claims 1-12, 19, 20, 26-38 and 40-47 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Rohrer, in view of DeAmbrosi, further in view of Ross, and further in view of Johnson-Tidey. The Examiner states:

> It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use heparin or its derivatives in a method of treatment or prevention of atherosclerosis wherein the method requires inhibition of the interaction between P-selectin and its ligand.... Furthermore, Johnson-Tidey confirms that both P- and E-selectin are known to be involved with atherosclerosis.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Rohrer teaches that heparin in high concentrations is a potent inhibitor of platelet degranulation. The studies were carried out using flow cytometry to quantitate the extent of

platelet degranulation by measurement of the platelet surface binding of a GMP-140 specific mAb (see Abstract). Rohrer does not teach a method for treating atherosclerosis comprising administering an agent that inhibits both P and E selectins.

DeAmbrosi teaches certain epoxy-heparide polysaccharides and discusses their use in treating atherosclerosis. DeAmbrosi does not teach a method for treating atherosclerosis comprising administering an agent that inhibits both P and E selectins.

Ross and Johnson-Tidey are discussed above.

In sum, none of the cited prior art, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests a method for treating or inhibiting atherosclerosis by providing an agent which inhibits interaction between P-selectin and its ligand and between E-selectin and its ligand. Even if one made the combination suggested by the Examiner, it would not meet the limitations recited in the claims under rejection. Most significantly, there is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever in the cited prior art of the advantages that are present in applicants' claimed invention, i.e., that an inhibitor of P-selectin and E-selectin has additive effects in treating atherosclerosis (as shown in Exhibit K, Figs. 1-5, discussed above). Such additive effects resulting from applicants' claimed invention are unexpected and surprising.

Since claims 2-12, 19, 20, 26-37 and 40-45 depend from and contain all the limitations of claim 1, these claims are felt to

distinguish patentably from the cited prior art in the same way as claim 1. For similar reasons, claims 38, 46 and 47 are also believed to be patentably distinct from the cited prior art.

Summary

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance and such action is requested.

If the Examiner will not allow this application upon receipt and consideration of this amendment, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner call applicants' undersigned counsel prior to final action in order to discuss the issues and advance the prosecution of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

By: Helen Greer

Helen Greer, Reg. No. 36,816
BANNER & WITCOFF, LTD.
28 State Street
Boston, MA 02109
Tel (617) 227-7111

October 14, 1998

India Paper

Exhibit I

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNABRIDGED

a Merriam-Webster
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than one hundred years of Merriam-Webster dictionaries

EDITOR IN CHIEF

PHILIP BABCOCK GOVE, Ph.D.

AND

THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

EDITORIAL STAFF

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, *Publishers*

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Standard Book Numbers:
87779-001-9 (buff buckram)
87779-002-7 (dark tan Fabrikoid)
87779-003-5 (2 volumes, buff buckram)
87779-005-1 (tan buckram, India paper)
87779-006-X (dark brown Fabrikoid, India paper)

MADE IN THE U. S. A.

R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, THE LAKESIDE PRESS, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.
COMPOSITORS

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
PRINTERS AND BINDERS

action of carrying man or the tee ... position in which a military weapon is carried when ported

5port \"\ vb -ED/-ING/-S [ME porter to carry, fr. L portare] more at FARE] vt, obs : CARRY, TRANSPORT ~ vi of a horse : to paw the ground and strike the floor with the forefeet — used with back

6port \"\ n -s [prob. fr. 4port or 3port (porthole)] : the left side of a ship or airplane looking forward : LARBOARD — opposed to starboard

7port \"\ vt -ED/-ING/-S : to turn or put (a helm or rudder) to the left

8port \"\ adj : of, relating to, or situated to port

9port \"\ n -s [fr. Oporto (Porto) now Porto, city in Portugal] 1 : a fortified sweet wine of rich taste and aroma from the valley of the Douro, Portugal — see RUBY PORT, TAWNY PORT, VINTAGE PORT, WHITE PORT 2 : any of numerous wines originating in various parts of the world and resembling the port of Portugal in various degrees ⟨California ~⟩ 3 : a very dark red that is duller than malbery fruit

10port \"\ n -s [ScGael] chiefly Scot : a tune or air on a bagpipe

11port \"\ n -s [by shortening] Austral : PORTMANTEAU

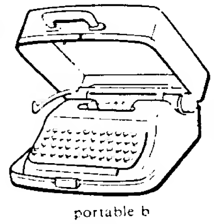
port abbr 1 portable 2 portfolio 3 portrait

por·ta \'pōrtə\ n, pl por·tae \-d,ē, -ō,tī\ [NL, fr. L, gate] — more at FORD] : HILUS 2a; specif : the transverse fissure of the liver — called also porta hepatis

por·ta·bil·i·ty \,pōrd·ə'biləd·ē, ,pȯr-, -pōə\, -tə-, -lətē, -i\ n -es : the quality or state of being portable

1por·ta·ble \'pōrd·əbəl\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL portabilis, fr. L portare to carry + -abilis -able — more at FARE] 1 : capable of being carried : easily or conveniently transported : light or manageable enough to be readily moved ⟨a ~ grill⟩ ⟨a ~ power drill⟩ 2 obs a : BEARABLE, SUPPORTABLE b : NAVIGABLE — por·ta·bly \-blē\ adv

2portable \"\ n -s : something portable: as a : a portable schoolhouse or other building b : a portable typewriter c : a portable radio or television set



portable b

por·ta·ble·ness n -es : PORTABILITY

por·ta·caval \,pōrd·ə+\ also por·to·caval \-rd·ō+\ adj [portal + caval] : extending from the portal vein to the vena cava

portacaval shunt n : a surgical shunt by which the portal vein is made to empty into the caval vein in order to bypass a damaged liver

por·ta cipher \'pōrd·ə-\ n, usu cap P [after Giambattista della Porta †1615 Ital. physicist] : a polyalphabetic substitution with reciprocal alphabets formed by sliding the second half of a normal alphabetic sequence against the first half

1por·tage \'pōrd·ij, 'pȯr-, 'pōə-, 'pȯ(ə)-, -lt-, -ēj; also -'täzh, -tazh\ n -s [ME, fr. MF, fr. porter to carry + -age — more at PORT] 1 : the labor of carrying or transporting ⟨force the proud young men, who ought to be warriors, to do ~, always considered woman's work —H.R.Collins⟩ 2 a obs : a ship's burden : TONNAGE b obs : CARGO, FREIGHT c archaic : the cost of carriage : PORTERAGE 2 3 a obs : cargo carried for a sailor joining in a common adventure in lieu of all or part of his wages b obs : the space allotted for such cargo c archaic : a sailor's wages 4 a : the carrying of boats or goods overland from one river or lake to another or around a rapids ⟨had to be carried over a canoe route 800 miles long with some 40 or more ~s —J.D.Leechman⟩ — called also haulover b : the route followed in making such a transfer ⟨a modest military post was established to protect the ~ —Amer. Guide Series: La.⟩

2portage \"\ vb -ED/-ING/-S vt : to make a portage with : CARRY, PACK ⟨where the falls were too angry we portaged our gear —Farley Mowat⟩ ~ vi : to make a portage ⟨we portaged six times —Alaska Sportsman⟩

por·ta·gue \'pōrd·ə,gyü\ n -s [irreg. fr. portuguese] : a Portuguese gold coin of the 16th century

por·tail \'pōrt,āl\ n -s [F, fr. MF portal] : PORTAL 2a

1por·tal \'pōrd·ᵊl, 'pȯr-, 'pōə-, 'pȯ(ə)-, -rtᵊl\ n -s [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML portale city gate, porch, fr. neut. of portalis of a gate, fr. L porta gate + -alis -al — more at FORD] 1 : DOOR, GATE, ENTRANCE; esp : a grand or imposing one 2 a : the whole architectural composition surrounding and including the doorways and porches of a church ⟨the church door ... is set in a remarkable ~ —M.C.A.Henniker⟩ b : a large roofed opening in a Spanish-American building : PORCH c : the space between two ... corner of a room, separated by wainscoting to form a short passage to another room 3 a : the space between the first two principal trusses at each end of a trussed bridge b : any vertical space between two uprights included between two horizontals (as of floor and ceiling) which must be kept open for free communication in a building of skeleton construction c : the entrance to a tunnel 4 : a communicating part or area of an organism: as a : PORTAL VEIN b : the point at which something enters the body ⟨~s of infection⟩ c : the connecting passage between foregut and midgut and midgut and hindgut in the vertebrate embryo

2portal \"\ adj [NL porta + E -al] 1 : of or relating to the transverse fissure on the underside of the liver where most of the vessels enter 2 : of, relating to, carried out by, or being any large vein that collects blood from one part of the body and distributes it in another part through a capillary network — see PORTAL VEIN, RENAL PORTAL VEIN

por·taled or por·talled \-ᵊld\ adj [1portal + -ed] : having a portal

portal hypertension n [2portal] : hypertension produced by the pressure from accumulated blood in the portal system usu. associated with cirrhotic changes in the liver and accompanied by the formation of hemorrhagic varices in the esophagus

portal system n : a system of veins that begins and ends in capillaries — compare PORTAL, PORTAL VEIN

portal-to-portal \;==;==\ adj : also portal adj [1portal] : of or relating to the time spent by a workman in traveling from the entrance to his employer's property to his actual working place (as in a mine) and in returning after the work shift ⟨the man work day was materially shortened by payment for travel time under the portal-to-portal principle —G.W. Stocking⟩

portal vein n [2portal] : a large vein formed by fusion of other veins that terminates in a capillary network and delivers blood to some area other than the heart; specif : the vein carrying blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver where the nutrients in such blood carries are altered by liver cells before passing into the systemic circulation — called also hepatic portal vein; see RENAL PORTAL VEIN

por·ta·men·to \,pōrtə'men(,)tō\ n, pl porta·men·ti \-n,tē\ or portamentos [It, lit., act of carrying, fr. portare to carry, fr. L + -mento -ment — more at FARE] 1 : a continuous glide effected by the voice, a trombone or a bowed stringed musical instrument in passing from one tone to another 2 : PORTATO

por·tance \'pōrtᵊn(t)s\ n -s [MF, fr. porter to carry + -ance — more at PORT] archaic : BEARING, CARRIAGE, DEMEANOR

port arms n [fr. the imper. phrase port, arms] : a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held diagonally in front of the body so that the barrel is at the left shoulder — often used as a command

port arms

port ar·thur \'pōrt'ärthər\ adj, usu cap P&A [fr. Port Arthur, city in Manchuria] : of or from the city of Port Arthur, now forming part of Port Arthur-Dairen, Manchuria : of the kind or style prevalent in Port Arthur

por·ta·tile \'pōrtəd·ᵊl\ adj [ML portatilis, fr. L portatus ... portare to carry ...] : PORTABLE — used of a altar

por·ta·tive \'pōrtəd·iv\ adj [ME portatif, fr. MF, fr. L ...

... Thomson

portative organ n : a small portable pipe organ formerly used in processions

por·ta·to \pōr'tad·(,)ō\ n -s [It, fr. portato (past part. of portare to carry), fr. L portatus — more at PORTATIVE] : semidetached phrasing in musical performance

port-au-prince \,pōrd·ō'prin(t)s, -'praⁿs\ adj, usu cap both Ps [fr. Port-au-Prince, capital of Haiti] : of or from Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti : of the kind or style prevalent in Port-au-Prince

port authority n [1port] : a governmental commission empowered to manage or construct port facilities

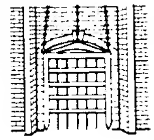
port bow n [6port] : the port surface of a ship's hull that curves inward to the stem ... distinguished from starboard bow

port captain n [1port] : an official of a steamship line responsible for its ships during their stay in port

port charge n : a fixed charge (as wharfage, towage, pilotage) against a ship or its cargo in port

port·crayon \'pō(ə)rt+\ n [F porte-crayon, fr. porter to carry + crayon — more at PORT] archaic : a metal holder for a drawing or writing crayon

1port·cul·lis \pōrt'kələs\ n -es [ME porcolis, port colice, fr. MF porte coleice, fr. OF — more at PORTCULLIS] 1 : a large grating of iron bars or heavy timbers suspended over the gateway of a fortified place and lowered between grooves to prevent passage 2 : a portcullis or a lattice used as a heraldic charge 3 : a silver halfpenny issued by Elizabeth I in 1599 having a portcullis on the obverse



portcullis 1

2portcullis \"\ vt -ED/-ING/-ES : to furnish or close with or as if with a portcullis : BAR, SHUT

portcullis money n : English silver coins (crowns, half crowns, shillings, sixpences) of the reign of Elizabeth I struck for the East India Company and having a figure of a portcullis on the reverse

port de bras \,pōrdə'brä\ n [F, lit., carriage of the arm] : the practice and technique of arm movement in ballet

port differential n [1port] : a differential between the freight rate from an inland point to a port and that to another port established as a basing point

port du sa·lut \,pōrdəsə'lü, -sal-\ n, usu cap P&S [F port-salut, fr. Port du Salut, Trappist abbey in northwest France] : TRAPPIST CHEESE

porte co·chere \,pōrtkō'she(ə)r\ n -s [F porte cochère, lit., coach door] 1 archaic : a passageway through a building or screen-wall designed to let vehicles pass from the street to an interior courtyard 2 : CARRIAGE PORCH

port·ed \'pōrd·əd\ adj [3port + -ed] 1 a : provided with a port b : shut in or closed by a gate 2 [fr. past part. of 5port] : held in the position of port — standing with rifles ~

porte-feuille \,pōrd·ə'fəi\ n -s [F, fr. porter to carry + feuille leaf, sheet — more at PORT, FOIL] archaic : PORTFOLIO

port eg·mont hen \-'eg,mänt-\ n, usu cap P&E [fr. Port Egmont, Falkland islands] : a large skua (Catharacta skua antarctica) of the southern hemisphere

port eliz·a·beth \,pōrdə'lizəbəth\ adj, usu cap P&E [fr. Port Elizabeth, city in southern Union of So. Africa] : of or from the city of Port Elizabeth, Union of So. Africa : of the kind or style prevalent in Port Elizabeth

porte-monnaie \'pōrt,manē, ==='\ 'pōrt,mȯ'nā\ n -s [F, fr. porter to carry + monnaie coined money, fr. MF moneie — more at PORT, MONEY] : a small pocketbook or purse

por·tend \(')pōr'tend, (')pȯ(ə)'t-; also (')pōr't- or (')pō(ə)'t-\ vt -ED/-ING/-S [ME portenden, fr. L portendere to foretell, predict, fr. por- (akin to L per through) + tendere to stretch — more at FARE, TEND] 1 : to give an omen or anticipatory sign of : BODE, PRESAGE ⟨~ at least the beginnings of tax relief for small business —Nation's Business⟩ ⟨that the appearance of the black pig ~s serious trouble in Ireland is generally believed —Irish Digest⟩ 2 : FORECAST, PREDICT ⟨where this process will stop no one can ~ —D.M.Friedenberg⟩ 3 : INDICATE, MEAN, SIGNIFY ⟨perhaps the present concern with the values of liberal arts education ... ~s an intellectual anemia —Ann Spinney⟩ 4 [F portendre, fr. MF portendre, modif. of L protendere, fr. pro forth, before + tendere to stretch — more at FOR] obs : to stretch out before : EXTEND syn see FORETELL

por·tent \'pō(ə)r,tent sometimes ='=\ n -s [L portentum, fr. neut. of portentus, past part. of portendere to portend] 1 : something that foreshadows a coming event : OMEN, SIGN ⟨it is only natural that ~s should play a large part in the activities of crabbers, oystermen, and fishermen —Amer. Guide Series: Md.⟩ ⟨a hopeful ~ of the scope of discussion that may be expected to develop —Vera M. Dean⟩ 2 : prophetic indication, meaning, or significance ⟨something not yet clearly to be seen, but at least of hopeful ~ in the changing world —Martin Flavin⟩ 3 : MARVEL, PRODIGY, WONDER ⟨the old maps ... and their ~s and monsters of the deep —Van Wyck Brooks⟩

portentive adj [L portentus + E -ive] obs : PORTENTOUS

por·ten·tous \(')pōr'tentəs, sometimes -nchəs\ adj [L portentosus, fr. portentum portent + -osus -ous] 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a portent : pregnant with consequence or possibility ⟨the events under discussion are ~ —Philip Hamburger⟩ 2 : eliciting amazement or wonder : MARVELOUS, MONSTROUS, PRODIGIOUS ⟨the extraordinary old man gave him a second ~ wink —J.C.Powys⟩ 3 : exhibiting gravity or ponderousness : self-consciously weighty : INFLATED, POMPOUS ⟨a voice that manages to be both cozy and ~ —Gilbert Seldes⟩ ⟨regarded all these things with a ~ solemnity —H.G. Wells⟩ ⟨the style is so ~ that one expects up to the last paragraph that something of moment is about to be revealed —Graham Barker⟩ syn see OMINOUS

por·ten·tous·ly adv : in a portentous manner ⟨~ ... the panting engine began to roll slowly toward each other —Time⟩

por·ten·tous·ness n -es : the quality or state of being portentous

por·te·ous roll \'pōrtēəs-\ or porteous n -es [ME porthors, portous, porte, portable breviary, manual, fr. OF porte-hors, fr. porter to carry + hors out, fr. L foris, akin to L fores door — more at PORT, DOOR] Scot law : a roll of offenders formerly prepared by the justice clerk

1por·ter \'pōrd·ər, 'pȯr-, 'pōə-, 'pȯ(ə)d·ə, -rtə-\ n -s [ME, fr. OF portier, fr. LL portarius, fr. L porta gate + -arius -ary — more at FORD] 1 chiefly Brit : a person stationed at a door or gate to admit or assist those entering ⟨at the entrance to the office block was a ~ in a blue uniform —F.W.Crofts⟩ 2 : DOORKEEPER 2

2porter \"\ n -s [ME portour, fr. MF porteour, fr. LL portator, fr. L portatus (past part. of portare to carry) + -or — more at FARE] 1 : one who carries burdens: as a : one who is employed to carry baggage for patrons at a hotel or transportation terminal b : a handler of cargo c archaic : one that conveys or carries something ⟨as news or disease⟩ 2 : a parlor-car or sleeping-car attendant who waits on passengers and makes up berths 3 [short for porter's beer, fr. its originally having been made for porters] : a weak stout that is rich in saccharine matter and contains about four percent of alcohol 4 a archaic : any of various mechanical devices (as a lever or a wheeled carriage) for lifting, supporting, or moving b : a bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made 5 Scot : SIFTER 6 : one who does routine cleaning of the premises, furniture, and equipment of a store, bank, school, or office building or cleans the working areas in a mill or factory 7 : BELLBOY

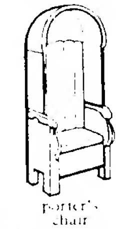
3porter \"\ vt -ED/-ING/-S vt : to transport or carry as or by porter ~ vi : to act as a porter

por·ter·age \'pōrd·ərij\ n -s [2porter + -age] 1 : the occupation or work of a porter : the carrying of things by human labor 2 : the charge for transportation by porter

porteress var of PORTRESS

porterhouse \'==,=\ n [2porter + house] 1 archaic : a house where porter and other malt liquors are sold 2 a : porterhouse steak : a steak cut from the thick end of the short loin and containing a T-shaped bone and a large piece of tenderloin — compare T-BONE STEAK, see BEEF illustration

... chair n [1porter] : a chair with its back rising to a hood and its sides enclosed against drafts



porter's chair

portesse n -s [alter. of ME porteous — more at PORTEOUS ROLL] obs : BREVIARY 2a

portfire \'==,=\ n [part trans. of F porte-feu, fr. porter to carry + feu fire — more at PORT] 1 a : fuse or match for firing guns or fireworks: as a : a paper case filled with a composition of niter, sulfur, and mealed powder b : a slow burning fuze (as a piece of wood impregnated with potassium nitrate or an incendiary core or tube for igniting fuzes of blasting charges

port·fo·lio \pōrt'fōlē,ō, pȯrt-, pōət-, pō(ə)t-, -ōl(,)yō\ n [alter. of earlier porto folio, modif. of It portafoglio, fr. portare to carry + foglio leaf, sheet, fr. L folium leaf, — more at FARE, BLADE] 1 : a flat portable case for a briefcase, a large heavy envelope, or a loose-leaf binder for carrying papers or drawings 2 [so called fr. the use of such a case to carry documents of state] : the office and functions of a minister of state or member of a cabinet ⟨received the ~ of war⟩ 3 : the securities held by an investor or the commercial paper held by a bank or other financial house ⟨expanded the mortgage ~⟩

portfolio investment n : investment by purchase of securities — contrasted with direct investment

portgrave or portgreve var of PORTREEVE

por·thet·ria \pōr'thetrēə\ n, cap [NL, fr. Gk porthein to destroy, ravage + -tria, fem. agent suffix; akin to Gk perthein to destroy, ravage — more at BOARD] : a genus of Lymantriidae including the gypsy moth

por·theus \'pōrthēəs\ n, cap [NL, fr. Gk porthein + -eus agent suffix] : a genus of extinct Cretaceous isospondylous fishes notable for their great size and strong teeth

porthole \'==,=\ n [3port + hole] 1 : an opening (as a window) in the side of a ship or airplane 2 : an embrasure or loophole through which to shoot 3 : 3port 5

por·tia tree \'pōrshə-\ n, sometimes cap P [Tamil puraśu] : a tropical tree (Thespesia populnea) that is closely related to the mahagua, has rounded cordate leaves and showy yellow and purple flowers, yields a valuable pinkish to dark red close-textured wood resistant to warping and an oil from its seeds, and is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental — called also bendy tree, seaside mahoe, tulip tree

por·ti·co \'pōrd·ə,kō, 'pȯr-, 'pōə-, 'pȯ(ə)-, -rtə-\ n, pl porticoes or porticos [It, fr. L porticus — more at PORCH] : a colonnade or covered ambulatory esp. in classical architecture and usu. at the entrance of a building syn see BALCONY

por·ti·coed \-,kōd\ adj [portico + -ed] : having a portico

por·ti·cus \-kəs\ n -es [L] archaic : PORTICO

por·tiere \,pōrd·ē'e(ə)r, (')pōr'tir, 'pōrd·ēər, ... -ēə(ə)r\ n -s [F portière, fr. fem. of OF portier doorkeeper — more at PORTER] : a curtain hanging across a doorway

por·ti·fo·ri·um \,pōrdə'fōrēəm\ n, pl portiforiums \-ēəmz\ or portifo·ria \-ēə\ [ML, fr. L portare to carry + foris out; akin to L fores door — more at FARE, DOOR] : BREVIARY 2a

porting n -s [3port + -ing] : the provision or arrangement of intake or exhaust openings or other ports on an engine

por·tio \'pōrshē,ō, -rd·ē,ō\ n, pl porti·o·nes \,pōrshē'ō(,)nēz, ,pōrd·ē'ō,nā\ [NL portion, portio fr. L, portion] : PART, SEGMENT, DIVISION ⟨the visible ~ of the cervix⟩

1por·tion \'pōrshən, -ōr-, -ōə-, -ō(ə)-\ n -s [ME, fr. OF, fr. L portion-, portio; akin to L part-, pars part] 1 : an individual's part or share of something: as a : a share of an estate received by gift or inheritance ⟨Father, give me the ~ of goods that falleth to me —Lk 15:12 (AV)⟩ b : DOWER 2a c : enough food to serve one person at one meal or enough of one kind for a helping ⟨individual ~s of meat were precisely weighed out in the restaurant kitchen⟩ 2 : the share of an individual or group in human fortune or destiny : LOT, FATE ⟨the preacher had told him hell would be his ~ —J.L.Lowes⟩ 3 a : a part of a whole ⟨~ of this park are particularly well-adapted for picnic and camping purposes —Amer. Guide Series: Md.⟩ b : a limited amount or quantity ⟨the major ~ of our fears would be at an end —J.C.Fitzmaurice⟩ 4 : the weekly selection of the Pentateuch read in a synagogue — compare PARASHAH syn see FATE, PART

2portion \"\ vt portioned; portioned; portioning \-sh(ə)niŋ\ portions [ME portionen, fr. MF portionner, fr. OF portion share, portion] 1 : to divide into portions : distribute in shares 2 : to allot or give to as a portion : DOWER, ENDOW syn see APPORTION

portional adj [ME, fr. LL portionalis partial, fr. L portion-, portio portion + -alis -al] 1 obs : PARTIAL 2 [1portion + -al] obs : of, relating to, or constituting a portion or dowry

por·tion·er \-sh(ə)nər\ n -s [partly fr. 2portion + -er, partly fr. 1portion + -er] : one that portions or has a portion: as a Scot law : the owner of a portion of a decedent's estate : a small laird — see HEIR PORTIONER b : PORTIONIST 2

por·tion·ist \-sh(ə)nəst\ n -s [ML portionista, fr. L portion-, portio portion + -ista -ist] 1 : POSTMASTER 3 2 : an incumbent of a benefice shared by two or more clergymen

por·tion·less \-shənləs\ adj : having no portion; esp : having no dowry or inheritance

portion natural n [1portion + natural, adj] Scots law : a child's legitim

port jack·son fig \-'jaksən-\ n, usu cap P&J [fr. Port Jackson, New So. Wales, Australia] : an Australian fig (Ficus rubiginosa) resembling the banyan, sometimes planted for ornament, and introduced into southern Africa for brushwood

port jackson pine n, usu cap P&J : an Australian cypress pine (Callitris cupressiformis) having globular cones with scales much elated upward

port jackson shark n, usu cap P&J : a shark of the genus Heterodontus (esp. H. ...) : a small harmless shark (H. japonicus) of Australasian coastal waters that is brown to reddish brown and feeds chiefly on mollusks

port·land \'pōrtlənd, 'pȯrt-, -ōət-, -ō(ə)t-\ adj, usu cap 1 [fr. Portland, city in southwest Maine] : of or from the city of Portland, Maine ⟨Portland Harbor⟩ : of the kind or style prevalent in Portland, Maine 2 [fr. Portland, city in northwest Oregon] : of or from the city of Portland, Oreg. : of the kind or style prevalent in Portland, Oreg.

portland arrowroot or portland sago \"\ n, usu cap P [fr. Isle of Portland, peninsula in southern England] 1 : arum from the cuckoopint 2 : CUCKOOPINT

portland blast-furnace slag cement n [portland cement] : a cement produced by intimately interblending a mixture of portland cement clinker and granulated blast-furnace slag in widely varying proportions

portland cement n [fr. Isle of Portland; fr. its resemblance to Portland stone] : a hydraulic cement made by finely pulverizing the clinker produced by calcining to incipient fusion a mixture of argillaceous and calcareous materials — see ALUMINA CEMENT, COMPARE AIR-ENTRAINED CEMENT, NATURAL CEMENT, PORTLAND BLAST-FURNACE SLAG CEMENT

port·land·er \'==dər\ n -s cap [Portland + -er] : a native or resident of Portland, Oreg. or Portland, Me.

port·land·ite \-,dīt\ n -s [portland cement + -ite] : CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

portland-pozzolan cement \;==;==\ n [portland cement + pozzolana] : a portland cement to which pozzolana is added during the grinding of the cement clinker

portland stone n [fr. Isle of Portland, peninsula in southern England, fr. its use] 1 usu cap P : a yellowish white oolitic building limestone 2 usu cap P [fr. Portland, town in southern Connecticut, its locality] : a purplish brown sandstone 3 often cap P : PEARL STONE

portland tern n : ARCTIC TERN

port·last \'pōrt,last\ n -s [origin unknown] : the upper edge of a gunwale : a gunwale ... called also ... portoise

portledge n [alter. (influenced by pawn) of portage] obs : PORTAGE 3

port·let \'pōrtlət\ n [... + -let] : a small harbor

portlight \'==\ n [3port + light] 1 : a porthole or a ship's ...